THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.



**DR. J. F. E. HARDY**
AND
**DR. W. L. HILLIARD,**

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

**M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,**
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

**G. W. WHITSON,**
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**David Coleman,**
*Attorney at Law,*
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

**GEN. B. M. EDNEY**
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

**BURTON & GOLD,**
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

**NEW COPARTNERSHIP.**

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,
**Opposite Eagle Hotel,**
with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.
Jan. 1, 1857.

**SPRING GOODS!**
—0—
**GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

**North Carolina Form Book.**
JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

**$100 REWARD!**
**BROKE JAIL!!**

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELISBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
*Sheriff of Buncombe County.*
Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

**LIGHT READING.**
All the popular Novels of the day constantly hand, at ASTON'S.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**
*Gaines, Deaver & Co.,*
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made
*BOOTS & SHOES.*
Asheville, July 24, 1857.



# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 36.] THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858. [WHOLE No. 452.



*Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.*

**New Marble Yard,**
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a **MARBLE YARD** in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

**TOMB-STONES,**
**MONUMENTS,**
*And any other style of Work in their line.*

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.

*CHALMERS & ALLEN.*
October 29th, 1857. 3m

**OUR GOODS**

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

**HATS,**

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

**THE LADIES**

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

**Concentrated Lye.**

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

**This Way, Squire.**

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
*Counsellor at Law.*

One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

**NEW FIRM.**

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

**MERCANTILE BUSINESS,**

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

**The Third Volume**
OF THE
**NORTH CAROLINA**
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
**OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.**

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

**THE CHEAPEST,**
**AND ONE OF THE BEST**
*FAMILY RELIGIOUS*
**NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED**
IN THE SOUTH.
**Terms: $1,50 A YEAR**
IN ADVANCE.
NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE

Address the Editor,
**REV. R. T. HEFLIN,**
**Raleigh, N. C.**
January 21, 1858. 3m.

**DR. C. N. CANDLER**

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

**DONE SO SLICK**
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.
W. T. CARTER.
Asheville, January 28, 1858.

**FACTS**
*FOR THE*
**PEOPLE.**

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

*SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY*
**DRY GOODS,**
*Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.*

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

**GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)**
**HOTEL**
**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

*Summer Home,*

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

*Sulphur and Chalybeate Water*

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes' walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season, he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

**GOODS**
**FOR**
**1857.**

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, March 19, '57.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.
W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN.
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

**BLUE STONE.**

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

**GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

*Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,*

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.


## Guard Thine Action.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And for this by all rejected
As a thing of evil fame;
Guard thine every look and action—
Speak no word of heartless blame,
For the slanderer's vile detraction
Yet may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet a brow that's awing
With its wrinkled lines of gloom,
And a haughty step that's drawing
To a solitary tomb;
Guard thine actions, some great sorrow
Makes the man a spectre grim,
And the sunset of to-morrow
May have left thee like to him.

When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have entered in,
Working out his own undoing
With his recklessness and sin,
Think, if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion,
Win thee back to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But that summer's genial showers
Never make their bosoms glad,
Better have an act that's kindly,
Treated sometimes with disdain,
Than by judging others blindly
Doom the innocent to pain.

## The Tory Massacre.

BY RICHARD EVERETT.

A little more than a year ago last winter, we made a tour through the Southern States, and in the course of our rambles tarried a while at the little village of Hillsborough, in North Carolina. It was a location hallowed to our mind by many revolutionary associations. In his memorable retreat across N. Carolina, in February, 1781, the rugged but gallant army of General Green forded the river Haw, a short distance from Hillsborough. All through the revolutionary struggle the neighboring country was noted for its affrays, which were constantly occurring, either between the patriots and the English troops, or the patriots and their traitorous enemies, the tories.

Not far from Hillsborough we were shown the scene of a terrible massacre of tories by the troopers of "Lee's Legion." Great changes have taken place since those eventful times, and our guide could only point out the vicinity of the conflict, there being no old veteran to designate the exact spot. Let us recall the circumstances of that terrible affair.

Although driven across the river Dan, into Virginia, Greene had no idea of abandoning the South, but in the old and wealthy county of Halifax, endeavored to recruit his wearied troops, and prepare again to meet the foe.—As a preliminary step to the movements of his whole army, Greene sent Col. Henry Lee, with his legion of cavalry and two companies of Maryland militia, to harrass the British force and disperse the bands of tories which were organizing throughout the Carolinas.

Col. Lee had formed a squadron of cavalry, uniformed and armed precisely after the fashion of Tarleton's celebrated corps; and no man in the American service was more dreaded by the foe than "Legion Harry," as he was generally styled throughout the American camp, especially backed by the troopers. About the middle of February, Lord Cornwallis issued a proclamation, inviting all those who were loyal to the king to join his standard, promising protection and reward, at the same time threatening "rebels" with the halter, if found with arms in their hands. Soon after this event, Lee crossed the Dan and advanced slowly into North Carolina.

By a curious circumstance, it happened that just at this time Col. Tarleton, with his legion, and some companies of infantry, left the British camp and moved toward the Virginia line on a marauding expedition.—Lee had advanced only one day's march when his scouts brought information of Tarleton's approach, and that he was then encamped at a plantation only six or eight miles distant. Lee resolved to attack the English troops that very night. Arranging his forces, he moved up within a short distance of the British camp and waited for darkness.

It so happened, however, that Tarleton was on the point of removing his camp to another plantation; that very afternoon he put his arrangement in force, and moved away some fifteen miles in a direction contrary to Lee's calculations. Therefore, in the evening, on approaching the British encampment, with great circumspection, the American troops were sorely mortified to learn that the sagacious Briton was nowhere to be found. It was a rule with Colonel Tarleton never to camp two nights in the same place, if any enemy was in fifty miles.

Greatly chagrined, Lee was on the point of pushing with all haste after the British Colonel, when the indomitable scouts again came in with information. They brought intelligence that one Col. Pyle, a noted tory, with a company of four hundred mounted loyalists, was close at hand, making for Tarleton's camp, unaware that he had moved.—Lee resolved to capture the whole party by stratagem. Sending forward a couple of troopers to meet the tories and conduct them to camp, he placed his militia and riflemen in ambush on each side of the road, and drew up his legion in proper form to receive the tory battalion. It was his intention to lead the tories into an ambuscade, and take them all prisoners. To the honor of Col. Lee, be it recorded, that he did not contemplate nor plan the massacre which followed.

As the tory band approached, Lee sent his Adjutant to greet the Colonel and direct him where to post his men. The Adjutant returned with word that "Col. Tarleton's wishes should be cheerfully complied with!" Lee saw that his stratagem was working to perfection. Col. Pyle marched his men to the place indicated by Lee, and drew them up in two ranks along the road, in such a manner that they were hemmed in by the concealed militia on one side and Lee's Legion on the other. When the tory line was formed, Lee, at the head of his troopers, rode slowly towards it, and passed along directly in front, until the two Colonels were opposite each other. As Lee extended his hand to Pyle, the loyalists raised the shout of "God save the King," in which the Americans joined, in order to carry out their plan and prevent discovery. Col. Lee then complimented the tory Colonel on the number and fine equipment of his corps, and hoped they would do good service in the King's cause! He then turned and was about to give the signal for the legion to cover the tory troops with their carbines, when a sudden burst of musketry, mingled with yells and cheers, broke from the lower extremity of the line.

The tories discovering the American militia aiming at them, perceived they were betrayed, and commenced firing their carbines. The militia returned with a heavy volley, which killed more than forty men. A terrible hand to hand fight now ensued, in which the Americans were completely victorious.—Lee and his chief officers endeavored to stop the carnage, but the memory of many tory outrages nerved the arms of the troopers and they hewed down their hated enemies, without heeding their cries for quarter. Some two hundred men, according to some accounts, were killed in less than twenty minutes.—Stedman, in his history of the war, puts the number of killed and wounded at three hundred; but Botta, who is generally first rate authority, thinks this number too large.—Tradition says that ninety horses were also killed and wounded. Col. Pyle, badly injured by a sabre cut, fled for shelter to a small pond near by, and plunging into the water, concealed himself among the reeds, with nothing but his head above the surface, until the fight was over and the field deserted.—He then crawled out and made his way to the British camp. The Americans did not lose a man or horse killed or wounded!

A few of the parties managed to reach the British camp and carry to Tarleton the terrible intelligence that Pyle's detachment was cut to pieces by the "rebel vagabonds."—Expecting, with good reason, that those same "vagabonds" were in search of him, the Colonel broke up his camp and pushed for the main army. Lee followed hard upon his track.

Much valuable plunder was taken from the defunct tories. Their equipments and arms were all new, from the British stores, and they soon replaced the miserable arms borne by some of the American troops. Sixty five horses were also taken, with new saddles and rigging complete. Lee, reinforced by three hundred Virginia riflemen, pushed after Tarleton, until he was within a few miles of the main army. "Fortune, the capricious goddess," said Lee, afterwards, "gave us Pyle and saved Tarleton."

## The Utah Expedition.

*Extract of a Letter to a Friend from an Officer in the Utah Expedition.*

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, U. T.
Wednesday Dec. 30, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—I remember to have received your very kind letter a short time before leaving Fort Leavenworth, but pressing business matters, preparing for this expedition, prevented me then, fatigue and care, anxiety and responsibility since, from replying.

We have had a long and tedious march through sands, rivers, rain and dust, over almost boundless plains, hills and mountains, and are now passing a dreary desolate and uncomfortable Winter in the midst of the snow-clad Rocky mountains.

The Mormons seem determined to resist us to the last, and commenced their treasonable and rebellious course in the early part of October. Before the Commanding Officer arrived, and when we did not think it possible that the Mormons could undertake overt acts of treason, they passed into the road in rear of all the approaching columns, and burned three contractor's trains, drawn by oxen and freighted with supplies for the army. They sent us also a proclamation of martial law, and an order to leave the Territory, or, if we desired to remain on account of the lateness of the season, a permission to do so, provided we would put our arms in possession of one of their so-called generals. Of course no particular notice was taken of so absurd a proposition, and as all the troops at that time expected had joined us, we concluded that if they desired to fight we were more than equal to any force they could send out to drive us from the country.

We were constantly annoyed by them in various ways, and not until their conduct became so unbearable did we attempt any decided measures. They drove off cattle within two miles of camp, captured straggling teamsters, wagon-masters and soldiers; yet, having no instructions, the commanding officer (Senior present at that time) would not permit us to pursue them or fire on them. At length, when these rascalities were becoming too frequent, the earnest appeals of the young officers were received with an attentive ear, and we obtained the permission so long desired. We fired upon them whenever we saw large parties, captured prisoners, letters, and dispatches of the most treasonable character, put the creatures in irons, and as soon as the civil authorities came up, placed them in their hands.—They are now being indicted for treason by the Grand Jury.

The commanding officer will remain here until Spring, and then commence his onward march. He arrived on the 6th of November, too late for any active operations. A few days after his arrival a snow storm overtook us, six inches deep, and the thermometer fell to 16 degrees below zero. We crossed streams with the artillery carriages and wagons, upon the ice. I froze my feet, and many a poor soldier frosted his hands, feet and ears. We are now 113 miles from the great Salt Lake City.

Old Brigham, in his impertinent audacity, occasionally sends papers into camp—late numbers of the Deseret News.

These papers are interesting to us, because they are a medium through which we hear all his threats and ranting slang about the army, the "pets educated at West Point," "the armed mob," &c., but I could not send one to a friend, on account of the obscenity and vulgarity which they contain. The sermons which he and "*the twelve*," preach on Sunday in the "Bowery," could not be published entire in a paper in civilized society, for that reason. No editor would dare to publish some of these sermons, abounding as they do with blasphemy, profanity and vulgarity—low-bred vulgarity, which would disgrace the forecastle of a ship, or the squadroom of a barrack.—The extracts which you see in the New York and other papers are genteel compared with some that I have seen. These sermons are preached in the presence of their wives and daughters, and I have not characterized them as they merit. In fact, I could not find words to express the disgust which comes over one cognizant of all the attendant circumstances when he reads them. You may conjecture the *morality* of such a community, where the leaders make use of such language in the presence of "ladies," in a church, and on a Sunday. You may imagine what religion they profess whose only aim seems to us "Gentiles," (meaning all outside of the pale of their Church) to give the holiest sanction to secret murder, adultery, and every immorality and crime which the Christian religion teaches the denizens of a civilized district to abhor. I am of opinion that the roaring flames of burning trains on Green river were the death knell of their power.

If the community in the States do not share our sentiments in regard to their treasonable conduct, then I have miscalculated the patriotism of our men, and the virtuous indignation of our women. I believe it to be the destiny of this little army to "whip them out," next spring, and I can assure you that no set of men were ever more eager to commence than those composing this command. Were it not for the guards and escorts by which they are protected, when they come here, by our Colonel's orders, they would none of them live to reach Salt Lake.

The trains which they burned contained many of the most valuable stores, our flour and sugar, summer clothing, and the of third all the stationery and tools sent out for the expedition.

The loss of the sugar, flour and salt, causes us some inconvenience, as the ration has been reduced in consequence, and the only additional supplies are in the trains belonging to citizens transporting them to Salt Lake, which we have stopped here, permitting them to go no further. Mr. Livingstone, our sutler, who had a store in Salt Lake City, and was acquainted with them all, sent some Indians in and procured several packs of salt, for which he paid $125 per bushel. Yesterday I purchased *two pounds* from him at $2 50 per lb., and then was compelled to grind it in a coffee mill to make it fit for cooking purposes. Ten pounds of sugar cost me $5; one dozen nutmegs, 75 cents; a pair of ordinary overshoes $2 75; a common tin coffee pot $2; a pair of common buckskin gauntlets $8; a pair of boots $16; a coat, which costs $4 in the States $16 and everything else in like proportion.—In addition to all this there are many little luxuries which you would call necessaries at home, that money cannot procure. The Doctor's Solidified Milk has been received everywhere with screams of delight, and I heartily regret that mine has disappeared so soon.—There are several ladies with us, the wives of officers to whom I have given a can; it has been considered a great luxury by all who have tasted it, and should most certainly have been better known in St. Louis, the great furnishing depot for all Western expeditions. I have distributed it in small quantities along the road among all the officers, by whom it has been pronounced an article indispensably necessary to a traveller on the "Plains."

When I left Leavenworth, I supposed that the period of my banishment was only two years, but since the necessity of troops in Kansas, and the necessity of more out here, I greatly fear that the rest of my regiment will join us next summer. In such an event, you may not expect to see me again in less than five years. However, some lucky turn of fortune's wheel may relieve me from so long an exile. I hope so for many reasons, though the gentlemen here, with cheerful dispositions like my own, agree with me that we seem as contented here as anywhere else. There are so many of us here that the time passes quite rapidly, though we have yet four months of captivity before us. My great fear is that we may, some of us, lose our sweethearts before we return. There was a genteel young fellow flitting around mine when I last saw her, and I greatly dread lest she will not wait five or six years for me!

You would be much amused to see our ingenious arrangements for comfort in this camp. Some officers are burrowed under ground; some are in log huts, and others in tents.—I have a tent, conical shape, which admits of building a fire in the centre, after the manner of our Indian lodge. I have a stove, bedstead, table and clothes rack, for furniture.—My bedstead is made of two rough horses, with two boards transversely placed, surmounted by a hughe pile of old worn-out cotton comforters, blankets and buffalo hides, which I call my bed. My carpet is the undressed hide of slaughtered beeves. Stove is conical like my tent, and the smoke leaves at the vortex. Washstand, three sticks set in the ground so as to catch a tin pan, which I call basin, in the interval. Clothes rack is made of two notched sticks in the ground with another laid across them. My saddles, bridles, &c., hang upon one of similar construction, but of smaller dimensions. Trunks, boxes, &c., make the whole look comfortable and cozy. Then my chairs are the cushioned seats of the ambulance in my train. Now, imagine half-dozen sitting in a circle around the little stove, and you have the interior of my house, provided you notice every one with a pipe in his mouth, and a dense volume of smoke making its way to the aperture at the top.

LYNCHED.—Joseph H. Harris, of Ky., was murdered by one of his own negroes on the 19th ult. The neighbors assembled and hung the boy without trial.

COMPLETED.—The new Baptist Church at Greenville C. H. has been completed. It is capable of seating 2500 people, and cost $20,000.

# THE NEWS.

**THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.**

**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

**Thursday, March 18, 1858.**


☞In another column may be found the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Haywood. Nearly every county in this Congressional District has appointed delegates to the Charlotte Convention. From the tone of these primary meetings, not only in this District but throughout the State, such disorganizers as Duncan K. McRae ought to learn a salutary lesson. *Distribution*, the pet hobby with which it was fondly hoped they would be able to divide and distract the Democratic party, has been almost universally condemned by these gatherings of the masses. If Mr. McRae is not as stupid as an owl and as blind as a mole, he will take warning by these unerring indications, and save himself while he may, by incontinently deserting his present position of antagonism to the party to which he *professes* to belong. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." If Mr. McRae is yet capable of weighing evidence and drawing a conclusion, we ask him to define his position in the light of the unanimously expressed views of the Democracy of North Carolina on the subject of Distribution. The hand writing on the wall which made Beltshazzar shake in his boots, was not more palpable than the doom which awaits Duncan K. McRae.

Another noticeable feature in these county meetings is the hearty endorsement they give the Administration of President Buchanan. To know that he is sustained by the honest yeomanry of the land—men who have no motive for expressing any other than their real feelings—must be to the President a source of lively gratification. North Carolina endorses, most emphatically, every official act of President Buchanan. Let political weather cocks denounce him—let hired minions assail him, and sectional factionists howl and rage; the *people*, the honest and incorruptible masses, will stand by him, and foremost among his defenders will be staid, sober, unflinching North Carolina.

From the unusual interest manifested, we are justified in predicting that the Charlotte Convention will be a *rouser*. From the east, the centre and the west, the Democratic legions will be there. There to renew their pledges of devotion to the Constitution and to their principles,—there to counsel, to encourage and to strengthen each other. We have the State now by a heavy majority, and we mean to keep it by thorough organization and unceasing effort. We shall sweep it next August like a tornado, if we are just to each other, true to the best interests of the State, and mindful of the claims of every portion of the commonwealth. To express a doubt whether the Convention will take a correct view of State affairs and State interests, would argue a want of confidence in our brethren which we do not feel. We believe the Convention will do right, both in the selection of a standard bearer and in the policy enunciated, and that peace, harmony and union will hereafter, as heretofore, characterise the great constitutional Democratic party of North Carolina.

## A New Branch of the Census.

We would like to see it incorporated into, and made a part of, the duty of the next Census taker to ascertain the number of sheep killed every year in North Carolina by dogs—the worth of the sheep so killed, and the value of their destroyers. We imagine that the figures, small as the matter may seem to those who have given no attention to it, would open the eyes of the people with amazement. There are enough sheep destroyed in this way every year in North Carolina to pay the interest on a large portion of the public debt.

We are instigated to our researches in this matter not by any particular aversion to the canine race, not yet by any especial fondness for mutton; but by a benevolent desire to aid the Greensboro' Patriot in devising ways and means to extend the Western Rail Road without taxing the slave holders! If "piggers" won't pay, it may be that something handsome can be realized out of the dogs! At any rate we hope to see the facts brought to light the next time the "senses" man goes his rounds, and have no doubt that the result would be a tax upon the tens of thousands of thievish, sheep killing, worthless curs that now invest the country, which would eventuate in their tails being cut off close behind their ears!

Solomon Cohen has been confirmed Postmaster at Savannah, and Ezekiel S. Candler Postmaster at Milledgeville, Georgia.

☞Produce of every kind seems to be more abundant than usual at this season of the year. Whether it is because there is really a larger amount of the necessaries of life in the country, or because the "hard times" are forcing it into market, we do not pretend to know. It is true much of the Corn was injured last Fall by the frost; but there is an abundance left, despite the croakings of that numerous class who are always predicting starvation. We know some men who ought to starve, to vindicate their reputation as prophets. Wheat and flour are abundant, and at low rates. Bacon can be had in any quantities and on reasonable terms. A wagon load was sold here a few days since at eight and a half cents. Judging from the indications and general surroundings, "living" will be cheaper in Asheville the coming summer than it has been for some years. Our people are distressed for money. Creditors are shouting in the ears of startled debtors, "pay that thou owest." Hard times look us in the face, and whatever will bring cash is bound to go, whether at big or little prices.

In a time like the present, where forbearance in the collection of debts can be exercised, it ought to be done. While other communities were feeling the force of the money crisis, we were comparatively exempt. But our time has come at length, and "tight times" are down upon us like a night-mare.

Economy, industry and perseverance on the part of debtors, and a generous forbearance, as far as possible, on the part of creditors, will bring all right by the end of the year. "In patience possess ye your souls," and a good crop year will straighten out matters and balance the books.

## Farmers Bank of Elizabeth City.

We learn from the *People's Press*, that the Farmer's Bank at Elizabeth City is making arrangements to wind up. It has been ascertained that all the liabilities of the Bank will be paid off, and the stockholders will receive seventy cents on the dollar. This estimate is made, allowing a loss of $60,000 for bad debts. The bill holders are said to be in no danger of any loss.

☞Negroes are bringing tremendous prices in Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer notes sales as follows: "A house servant 25 years old, sold for $1,970; a seamstress, $1,450; field hands from $1,200 to $1,400; one family, a young woman and three children, very small, for $2,500; another, same number, for $2,725. There were about forty negroes sold, averaging nearly $900 for old and young. They were sold on a credit of six months with interest."

☞Hon. Jefferson Davis, United States Senator from Mississippi, is confined to his room by severe illness. His physicians, it is said, have forbidden him to resume his seat in the Senate for at least two months.

☞It is stated that Senator Toombs, from the Committee on the Judiciary, designs introducing a bill for a general and uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, for the protection of creditors, the relief of insolvent debtors, and to regulate the commercial intercourse of the citizens of the different States, including banks and all corporations. It will contain both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, and will compell both individuals and corporations to pay their debts or become bankrupt. It will provide against all frauds or preferences, and compel an honest division of all the bankrupt's property among the creditors. A Washington dispatch says that this movement excites considerable attention. It is regarded as a *quasi* administrasion measure; and that members of all parties appear to favor the measure.

☞The Masonic Lodge, at Mount Vernon, Chatham County, N. C., was totally destroyed by fire on the 20th of February. As the house is to be rebuilt, contributions from sister Lodges will be thankfully recieved.

☞In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Clingman, of N. C., asked leave to introduce a resolution appointing a select committee of five to revise the rules of the House, and to make such provision as would be likely to facilitate the transaction of public buisness. Objected to.

Plaster for "Lacerated Feelings."—At Chicago, Ill., a few days ago, Louisa Hoey obtained a verdict of $3000 against George Letz, for breach of promise of marriage.

☞The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald states that over 300 persons have professed conversion in that city within the last few weeks.

☞A democratic meeting in Edgecombe passed the following resolution:

"That we disapprove of the practice usual in our State, of canvassing for the high and dignified post of Chief Magistrate, and recommend our views to the favorable consideration of the approaching Convention."

Horse Flesh.—A paris correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis* says that there are already four butcher-shops in Vienna, in which horse flesh is sold; that there is already one of the sort in Dublin, and another in Inzerdorff, and that the whole of Germany will soon follow suit.

## A Noble and Patriotic Letter.

The following letter from that veteran statesman and sound national Democrat, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of New York, will be perused with interest and gratification by our readers:

[letter of hon. d. s. dickinson.]

*To the Democratic Association of the City of Washington.*

Washington City, Feb. 20, 1858.

Gentlemen: I am honored with your kind note of this morning desiring me to name an evening when I can meet my democratic friends of the District, and others sojourning here, and give expression to my opinions upon the great public question of the day. I feelingly appreciate the generous and confiding spirit which suggested a compliment so gratifying and distinguished, and regret to add that, while it would afford me the highest satisfaction to comply with your request, the professional engagement which brought me here has just been closed, and other calls of kindred character at home compel me to leave the city.

Our country, blessed by a beneficent Providence with all the elements calculated to render a people prosperous and happy, seems destined to be convulsed by internal strife and disfigured by domestic discord.

Of all the agitations which have disturbed our repose as a people, and arrayed one section against another, I have regarded, and still regard, the Kansas question as the most artificial and causeless, originating in a great degree in bad intentions and worse actions.

For all present purposes I shall not consider the criminations and recriminations which have prevailed, nor the allegations of fraud, violence, and treason which have signalized its unhappy history, but remark that the evils of which its people complain originate in their own bosom, and that as a people they have generally held, and now hold, a full and ample remedy in their own hands, and those who refuse to exercise one of the dearest privileges and highest duties of freemen, that of the elective franchise, may indulge morbid grief, or cherish partisan spleen, but should never be especial objects of sympathy. The people of this Union have interests, both foreign and domestic, too mighty and diversified to bestow their time and energies and sympathy in considering the details of local constitutions or the fairness of territorial elections over which they can have no legitimate influence or control. Had I been a member of the Lecompton convention I would have urged the submission of its constitution as a whole, and in all its parts, to the people for approval or rejection. But I am unable to perceive upon what possible sound theory of non-intervention either the President or Congress can go behind a constitution republican in form and determine whether a people who might have voted for delegates did so vote, or whether the delegates in convention, in neglecting to submit the details of the constitution to the people, obeyed or disregarded the popular will; whether the constitution was wise or unwise, slave or free. All these are questions belonging exclusively to the people of Kansas, at all times under their complete control, and in which the federal government cannot intervene without disturbing the foundations upon whien the popular federative edifice rests. If Congress may reject a constitution, because its details were not submitted to the people of the Territory, it may, in like manner, manifest its disapprobation because they were. If it may intervene to compel a submission to the people it may intervene to prevent submission; if it may reject a constitution for the sole cause that it authorizes slavery, it may reject it because it does not; and popular sovereignity becomes but another name for federal despotism.

The democratic party through many periods of vicissitude and trial, has proved itself to be the guardian of the constitution and the Union, the preserver of the public peace, and the foe of sectional strife and disunion, under whatsoever pretence presented. Its chart is the constitution, its policy progress in the cause of true freedom and human regeneration. The country looks to it again in this crisis to put forth its conservative power and rescue the last best hope of man from the evils which menace it. The administration of its choice, firm in its purpose, and guided by wisdom and moderation, is devoting its energies to procure the admission of Kansas into the Union, and thus leave the elements which disturb a nation's repose and arrest its progress to the correction of those with whom they originate. It is gratifying to perceive that the democracy throughout the Union, with great unanimity, are rallying to the support of the administration upon this great principle and sustaining its policy. This Kansas question is the ailment of those who live and move and have their being in sectional strife; and they will feed upon it and urge it upon others so long as it can be made available for partizan purposes; and when it can be no longer used to stimulate faction or "adorn a tale," it will be discarded as worthless, and all the clamor for freedom and the rights of the people of Kansas will vanish into thin air.

No one familiar with the course of events can doubt the design or the consequences of a prolonged existence of the controversy, nor the importance to the best interests of the country and its institutions, that it be brought to a speedy conclusion by receiving Kansas at once into the Union. That done, the question no longer remains a disturbing element beyond the confines of the State. Thus limited, with the inherent and conceded right of the people to change their constitution at will, it becomes a question of local and restricted interest, and of course restricted agitation. Beyond that limit, while some have been misled by artificial clamor, the first object of those politicians who started this issue and seek to prolong its discussion is the overthrow of the democratic party and the administration of its choice—a party which is identified with the great interests of the country, and which at all periods of its history has interposed the shield of sound opinion and patriotic action against the combinations of political enemies and assaults of sectionalism. Let every true democrat in and out of Congress, reflect upon the consequences, if at this time and under such circumstances that party and its administration shall be broken down, and all the disturbing elements at the late presidential contest be again set in motion; and let him ask himself if he can be made auxiliary to such an object and to such consequences.

To the citizens of this District, ever loyal to the Union and its constitutional safeguards, I am happy to renew the expressions of my attachment and respect, and to acknowledge the gratification it affords me to feel that I still live in their recollection. May no adverse influences ever prevent it from being the great central bond of Union of the States of our glorious republic!

I have the honor to be with high regard, sincerely, yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

Jno. F. Ennis, Esq.,
President Washington Democratic Association, and others.

☞A jury in Chardon, Ohio, have found a verdict for $10,000 damages against John Sumner, who courted Susannah Garris for fourteen years, had the marriage day appointed three several times, and then went to the State of New York, and carried home another wife.

Returning Reason.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has refused to print the memorial of certain colored citizens of Boston protesting against the Dred Scott decision and suggesting retaliatory legislation.

Dogs.—The question of levying a tax on dogs in New York appears to be attracting considerable attention. It is estimated that there are half a million dogs in the State, which are maintained at an expence of five millions of dollars!

A Reckless Man.—A man called Bill Farr, was killed on last Christmas day, at Tehama, California. Bill was anotable character in his way. The Red Bluffs Beacon says of him:

"Our readers will remember an advertisement that appeared in our paper last spring, stating that Bill Farr would fight a grizzly bear single handed, on the 4th of July, at Tehama. His life seemed to be of no consequence to him. We have frequently heard him remark that he would as soon be killed as not, and upon one occasion we actually knew of his standing up coolly with a person as reckless as himself, each taking a shot at at each other's hat, at a distance of fifty steps, as it remained on his head. The result was that Bill's hat was shot through, and a small bunch of hair cut away, while the skin of the other man's cranium was laid bare for three or four inches by Bill's half-ounce ball. Bill was a terror to the Indians, having killed a great many in his time; some of whom he said himself, he shot to see them fall.

☞The Legislature of Virginia has voted to give a gold medal to the widow of the heroic Capt. Herndon, who perished in the *Central America*.

☞Bacon in the Nashville market is on the decline. According to our latest advices it is only worth 7 1 2 cents, hog round.—In the Augusta market it is worth 10 a 11 cents.

☞Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*, says that "if he is denied the privilege of going to Heaven after death, his second choice is Baltimore."

Charles Lamb's Warning.—Charles Lamb tells his sad experience as a warning to young men, in the following language:

"The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have but set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine is the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will—to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself; to see all goodliness emptied out of him, and yet not able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my fevered eye, feverish with the last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for to night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of the death out of which I cry, hourly with feebler outery, to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation."

If you have a young friend who may be in danger of acquiring an appetite for strong drink, invite his attention to Charles Lamb's dreadful experience.

## From Washington.

*Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.*

Washington, March 9, 1858.

The alarm concerning the safety of the Utah expedition has been quieted, so far as the public is concerned, it having been shown by facts and figures that there can not be, by any possibility of circumstances, a scarcity of provisions prior to the 1st day of June next. With the Department, however, the fear is not a scarcity of supplies, but the inequality of the contending forces and the inefficiency of heavy artillery in the defiles of the mountains. Governor Floyd estimates the Mormon force at from seven to ten thousand men, well supplied with small arms and amunition, and thoroughly acquainted with the mountain passes. To offset this inequality in numbers, we have furnished our troops with two batteries of heavy guns with which they are enabled to march with impunity wherever they please in *open* ground, but in the narrow passes, these batteries would be a burthen, while the experienced marksmen of the opposite force might prove destructive of our troops. Such are the apprehensions seriously entertained by the Government here, not that there is the slightest fear of a scarcity of provisions.

Patrick O'Flaherty said that his wife was very ungrateful, for "whin I married her she hadn't a rag to her back, and now she's covered with 'em."

The Ohio State Senate has passed the bill repealing an act prohibiting the confinement of fugitive slaves in the jails of Ohio, by a vote of 20 to 14.

## Correspondence of the News.

Franklin, N. C., 8th March, 1858.

*Editor Asheville News:*

I promised to keep you "booked up" on the events of the Western Courts, now in progress, but fear I can tell of little to interest. Last week was Cherokee Court, from which we arrived here last night. Judge Person presided, with his usual energy and ability; and in spite of the extreme cold of the early portion of the week, a very heavy State docket—(is there no way we can ever be rid of the delay and expense entailed on the public by this "assault and battery" record)—and the arraignment of the prisoners charged with murder, made a fine "hole" in the "civil docket." Indeed both he and Mr. Solicitor Erwin deserve great credit for the energy and perseverance with which during the severe cold of those days, almost totally deserted by the bar and all who could get away to their fires, they "stuck it out" and pushed forward the public business.

Murphy and "Mush-Ice," (Indians) charged with the murder of John Timpson, removed their cause to Macon, by affidavit. They will probably remove again to Jackson. The case of Bryson, indicted for the same murder, was continued, and he continued on bail. It is said, by the way, that "Mush-Ice" proves to be the sole heir to various Cherokee land "reservations," worth fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. If this be true, then John Mush-Ice, *Esquire*, is a personage of no small mark, and it would be a thousand pities to hang so promising a young gentleman, just at this particular time.

Among the things that soonest strike the stranger at this Court, is the number of Cherokee Indians standing about. As suitors or witnesses they are curiosities. The "binding over the witnesses" in this case is a sample. The Solicitor informs witness that "he is indebted to the State of North Carolina in the sum of two hundred dollars," &c., going through the obligation; all which the "linkister" translates to him in a series of grunts, cackles, and other portentous sounds, most edifying to the uninitiated. Now, says his Honor, explain to him the nature of the obligation he has taken. Mr. Solicitor explains to the "linkister," who retails it to witness in a strain of pure, classic Cherokee, astonishing to all but "the natives,"—concluding with this remarkable and impressive illustration—"Ethna la ma kah! Ish-to peek, no kan chah! Wah-hee roos-tah tah, boo! Tah-*sah!*"—Clear as mud! He *must* be a heathen if he doesn't understand now, and accordingly Indian replies from the bottom of his stomach, "u-g-h-h-h!" A lawyer from a neighboring State was so impressed with the force of this clear and lucid explanation, that he suggested it should be spread on the record of the Court.

Business is extremely dull in Cherokee.—It is universally asserted, and generally believed to be true, that there is "no money in the county." Mining and even mineral speculation is suspended, until the law shall show who has title. This is a pity, as there is evidently something in those mines. The suit for the Axley and Oram mine (to which I particularly refer above) has been carried by consent to the Supreme Court.

The principal public incident of the week, however, was the Democratic meeting on Thursday. Not one of your meetings "for form;"—it was a thing to see. Seldom is seen so crowded a county gathering. The Democracy filled the Court room to overflowing—enthusiastic, confident, "unterrified,"—of the stuff that they are made of who have been long in the minority—of that glorious Democratic soldiery who have been trained in adversity, and, through many years of defeat and disaster, have fought gallantly and perseveringly for *principle*. Gen. Benjamin Brittain presided, with the air and a good deal of the manner, of a Speaker of the Senate or Commons, "of the old school." His figure and his name, on such an occasion, are strongly suggestive of the Jacksonian Era, and his eye lightens up at the sound of the Democratic battle cries, as if he had heard it thunder before. L. S. Saunders, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court, a most sterling Democrat, was Secretary. His position in his present office is one of the first, but most significant signs of the coming new order of things in Cherokee. Depend upon it, with proper exertion—and the men are there to make it—Democracy has the county this summer, and henceforth and forever, by a good majority. But the proceedings, and the stirring resolutions, and Coleman's speech, and the "good time" generally, will it not all appear in the "Asheville News," whither it was ordered to be sent for publication?

This is Monday of Macon Court, gloomy and snowing. A marked peculiarity of Franklin is not slow to strike the attention of the traveler at such a time. If "Injuns" are one of the "institutions" of Cherokee, its mud is not less a "peculiar" one of Franklin—all pervading and universal, as everywhere else now, but of that pitchy consistency, and stubborn cohesive power, unknown any where else—sticking "closer than a brother." If any valuable use shall ever be found for the vilest and most obstinate mud on earth, then the fortune of Franklin is made.

It is rumored that there is some danger the Rabun Gap road, now progressing so finely, may be constructed through the edge of Georgia—the "High Tower" valley, and west of the State line. This would be a sad result for our Macon friends, and we will hope for better things. The friends of the North Carolina route should be vigilant and active in guarding against such a consummation, which would be as shabby in its treatment of them, as, if accounts be true, it would be injudicious for the interests of the Road.

The bad weather has caused a very slim attendance from the country, and very little done in Court to day. We pray for better weather, and a livelier time, when, if anything interesting occurs, I may write you again.

[for the news.]

## Democratic Meeting in Haywood.

According to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic party of Haywood was held at the Court House in Waynesville on Saturday the 6th inst.

On motion, Col. John L. Smith was called to the Chair, and S. Walker was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in an appropriate manner to be to appoint delegates to the approaching Democratic State Convention.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of five, consisting of Dr. Samuel L. Love, Rev. Banister Turner, F. M. Davis, William Turner and Jeremiah Ratcliff, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Jas. R. Love, jr., Esq., of Jackson, being present, was called on and addressed the meeting at considerable length on the principles of the party in general, and especially urged the Democracy of the West to present a united phalanx in the State Convention upon our Rail Road enterprises, as upon the action of the next Legislature depended not only our life and energies as a people, but the prosperity of the State. He hoped to see the East and Centre march up like brethren having one common interest at heart—the development of the resources of the State—and do justice to our mountain section.

The committee returned, and through their Chairman, Dr. Love, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Central Committee have appointed the 14th of April as the time and Charlotte the place of meeting of the Democratic State Convention; in order, therefore, that this County may be represented therein,

1. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint forty delegates to represent this county in said Convention, and in the event none of them attend, Capt. John Walker and Wm. M. Matthews, of Mecklenburg, be requested to act as proxies for this county.

2. *Resolved*, That the project of a continuous line of rail way through the entire limits of the State from East to West, is both *wise* and *judicious*, and believing the State has within herself the *means* and *resources* for its final consummation, the Democracy of this county will insist that the Convention, in the platform of principles to be adopted, take strong and decided ground for the immediate extension of the Western North Carolina Rail Road west, in the direction of Duck Town Copper Mines.

3. *Resolved*, That, trusting in the wisdom of the Convention, and believing no one but a true and well tried Democrat will be nominated for Governor, and pledging ourselves as we do to the support of the nominee, we deem it inexpedient to express a decided preference for any one of the gentlemen spoken of in connection with that distinguished position—our motto being principles, not men.

4. *Resolved*, That the administration of James Buchanan thus far, including the position he has taken on the Pacific Road, Kansas affairs and all, meets with our hearty approval.

5. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the administration of Gov. Thomas Bragg, and we only regret he is so soon to retire from the position he has held with so much credit to the State and honor to himself.

After the adoption of the resolutions, B. Turner, Esq., addressed the meeting in a telling speech, and urged upon the party to preserve intact the Constitution, as by its strict observance only could we hope to combat successfully the wild and extravagant notions of modern politicians.

Under the first resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates: George Williamson, James Green, Henry Brown, Purnel Rathbone, R. B. Noland, W. C. Hill, H. McCrackin, S. Ferguson, A. Ferguson, Robt. Boyd, D. Howell, David Plott, J. B. Leatherwood, A. O. Kerr, Geo. Palmer, Dr. S. L. Love, Wm. Welch, A. L. Herren, Rev. R. H. Moody, Dr. R. V. Welch, Rev. B. Turner, W. Turner, Rev. P. W. Edwards, Jonathan Plott, Andrew Wells, N. Elmonston, A. Henson, J. R. Anderson, W. Clarke, W. S. Robinson, R. H. Penland, Jos. McCabe, Rev. C. B. Mingus and J. H. Johnston.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates; and the Asheville News and Raleigh Standard were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

JOHN L. SMITH, Ch'n.
S. Walker, Sec'y.

A fool knows his own business better than a wise man does another's.

## From the Plains.

*Late and Important News.*

The St. Louis Republican publishes the following letter dated Westport, (Mo.) Feb. 23:

Mr. Kitchen, freighter, arrived here on the 22nd inst., having started from Tecalote, New Mexico, on the 20th of January.

He came down the Cimarone route, affording good dry grass for animals and willow twigs for fire. At the Upper Cimarone Spring he met about 150 Kiowas. They were friendly, and after a short interchange of good relations, passed on up the river to where the great body of the nation was encamped.

At the lower Cimarone Spring he met a large war force of Camanches. A long Indian talk ensued. They expressed the best feeling for the white brother. Said they had heard there would be a heap of trade carried on by the white man across the plains next season. So far as their people was concerned, the trains would not be disturbed, neither would any demands ever be made again upon the white people. If the Great Father chose to send them on presents they would gratefully receive them, but would not think hard if they were neglected.

What seems to have softened down these Indians was, that they had heard much "big talk" about the white soldiers going to wipe out the Mormons.

Coming on the Arkansas river, and when within fifteen miles of Pawnee Fork, he suddenly met about 250 Arapahoe warriors, all armed with lance, gun and pistol. Never were Indians better equipped. He was ordered to halt, which he did with despatch. Storm the chief, with a few chosen, gathered around on the ground, and lit the calumet—Kitchen in their midst, and then talked *a la* savage. Storm related that he had just had a big fight with the Pawnees, on Pawnee Fork, the day before. The contest was a bloody one. Ten Pawnees were killed, some taken prisoners, and almost every one who escaped was wounded. Ten bleeding scalps were displayed by Storm to prove his assertion. Storm also displayed a letter written by Wm. Bent, a trader, in which he was endorsed as a popular and brave Indian in the Arapahoe tribe, worthy of the bounty of travelers.

Mr. Kitchen was thus politely compelled to release himself of a great part of his provisions. He was then permitted to pass on.—That night he encamped at Pawnee Fork—Some of the boys, in hunting wood to build the camp fire, found many dead horses lying about, dreadfully gashed, and also picked up two Pawnee Indian hands that had been lopped off during the fight. It was the battle-ground described by Storm.

Mr. Kitchen found in the Little Arkansas river, further on, ten dead Pawnee bodies.—Some of them were submerged in the water and lifelike, others on the verge were in a state of putrefaction. It is supposed they were killed by the Kaws. The weather from New Mexico to Pawnee Fork was summer like—from thence to this point cold, snowy, and extremely disagreeable, but lost no mules.

## Horrible Treatment of a Wife.

A case of unusual interest was tried in Walton Superior Court last week, consuming four days. A man named Thomas Kelly, or O'Kelly, was arraigned for the murder of his wife, who was found dead (frozen it is said) in her place of confinement during the extraordinary cold weather of 1856. The deceased, it was alleged, was at least partially deranged, and had been confined a number of years, 11 or 12, we believe. It was proven that her place of confinement consisted of a *pen* constructed of poles, notched at the corners, and covered with clap boards. In this was a hole, ten by four inches, some four or five feet from the ground, with a shelf inside, upon which was placed her food in an old frying pan. Her food, some of the witnesses testified, was promiscuously mixed together in this pan—boiled bacon, "collards," and milk being frequently mixed together.

Many of the witnesses testified that the chinks or cracks between the poles of this den were open—there never was any fire in it—no bed or bedding, and the poor creature was sometimes entirely naked, and always nearly so. In this den she languished seven years, until relieved by death from her horrible suffering. One cold morning that winter she was found upon her hands and knees at the door, naked, or nearly so, and stiff frozen.—Many persons think there is reason to believe that starvation as well as cold had something to do in bringing about her death! We understand that the deceased, before her mind became impaired, was a sensible and respectably educated woman. As before remarked, it is no part of our purpose to give the testimony in this case—it would fill a book. We only refer to material points against the prisoner. We did not hear one syllable in his behalf. The minutæ, or filling in of the picture, is too sickening to lay before our readers. The husband was indicted for murder. The attorneys for the prosecution were Mr. Solicitor Thurmond, N. G. Foster, and others; for the defence, Judge Floyd, Mr. Clark, and others. The prisoner was arraigned on Wednesday morning. When we left not one half the witnesses had been examined. We learn that the pleadings commenced late on Friday afternoon. At the time we write we have not heard what the verdict of the jury was. Since the above was written, we learn that O'Kelly has been sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

*Athens (Ga.) Watchman.*

A Tremendous Idea.—A member of the Academie des Sciences of Paris, who is also an eminent chemist, has invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breath as freely at the bottom of the sea as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the Treasures now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimates at about eight hundred million pounds sterling the harvest of treasure to be gleaned on the route between England and India only.—*Paris Paper.*

Acorn Coffee.—Take sound, ripe acorns, peel them and roast them with a little butter or fat, then, when cold, grind them with one third their weight of real coffee.

A young poet out West, in describing Heaven, says: "It is a world of bliss, fenced with girls."

## STATEMENT.

Exhibiting the number of White, Black and Free Black Polls, and the amount of Poll Tax paid into the Public Treasury by each and every County in the State:

| COUNTIES. | White Polls. | Black Polls. | Free Black Polls. | Poll Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance, | 993 | 1,540 | 33 | $1,283 |
| Anson, | 542 | 3 028 | 7 | 1,789 |
| Alexander, | 563 | 284 | 1 | 425 |
| Ashe, | 1 129 | 296 | | 712 50 |
| Beaufort, | 972 | 2 758 | 109 | 1 925 50 |
| Bertie, | 651 | 3 830 | 10 | 2 245 50 |
| Buncombe, | 904 | 611 | 13 | 815 50 |
| Bladen, | 675 | 2 232 | 37 | 1 472 |
| Brunswick, | 458 | 1,760 | 39 | 1,130 60 |
| Burke, | 574 | 386 | | 730 10 |
| Cabarrus, | 971 | 1 434 | 16 | 1,208 40 |
| Caldwell, | 470 | 500 | 3 | 490 |
| Camden, | 385 | 918 | 23 | 666 20 |
| Carteret, | 435 | 872 | 3 | 705 |
| Caswell, | 807 | 4 041 | 42 | 2 505 |
| Catawba, | 875 | 748 | | 810 50 |
| Chatham, | 1 212 | 2 898 | 20 | 2 070 60 |
| Cherokee, | 773 | 213 | 6 | 499 |
| Chowan, | 332 | 1 619 | 10 | 987 10 |
| Cleveland, | 921 | 838 | 9 | 884 30 |
| Columbus, | 656 | 1,054 | 27 | 869 50 |
| Craven, | 653 | 2 849 | 75 | 1 788 50 |
| Cumberland, | 785 | 2 585 | 73 | 1,722 60 |
| Currituck, | 482 | 1 126 | 20 | 814 |
| Davidson, | 1 484 | 1 466 | 22 | 1,484 |
| Davie, | 686 | 1 048 | 12 | 873 |
| Duplin, | 780 | 2 990 | 23 | 1 896 50 |
| Edgecombe, | 860 | 4 329 | 35 | 2 608 |
| Forsyth, | 1 243 | 763 | 14 | 1 008 10 |
| Franklin, | 725 | 2 951 | 56 | 1,866 |
| Gaston, | 667 | 1 015 | 8 | 845 |
| Gates, | 556 | 1,943 | 38 | 1 268 50 |
| Granville, | 1,214 | 5 033 | 122 | 3 184 50 |
| Greene, | 429 | 1 691 | 11 | 1 063 50 |
| Guilford, | 1 688 | 1 659 | 41 | 1 694 70 |
| Harnett, | 413 | 840 | | 696 50 |
| Halifax, | 735 | 4 838 | 191 | 2 921 |
| Haywood, | 493 | 139 | | 314 |
| Henderson, | 812 | 474 | 10 | 648 10 |
| Hertford, | 421 | 1 720 | 83 | 1,114 50 |
| Hyde, | 552 | 1 297 | 27 | 938 |
| Iredell, | 1,268 | 2 008 | 2 | 1 651 30 |
| Jackson, | 398 | 98 | 3 | 255 80 |
| Johnston, | 1,136 | 2 207 | 31 | 1 687 50 |
| Jones, | 311 | 1 525 | | 918 |
| Lenoir, | 418 | 2 330 | 14 | 1 383 50 |
| Lincoln, | 620 | 931 | 11 | 780 50 |
| McDowell, | 506 | 525 | 16 | 524 |
| Macon, | 505 | 236 | 1 | 383 50 |
| Madison, | 539 | 121 | 3 | 332 |
| Martin, | 544 | 1 891 | 43 | 1 257 15 |
| Mecklenburg, | 1 110 | 3 088 | 19 | 2 108 50 |
| Montgomery, | 626 | 855 | 2 | 743 |
| Moore, | 841 | 658 | 3 | 901 |
| Nash | 619 | 2 071 | 54 | 1 422 |
| New Hanover, | 968 | 3 813 | 37 | 2 924 |
| Northampton, | 780 | 3 409 | 84 | 2 136 80 |
| Onslow, | 555 | 1 525 | 18 | 1 049 |
| Orange | 1 288 | 2 542 | 36 | 1 945 |
| Pasquotank, | 458 | 1 620 | 75 | 1 076 50 |
| Perquimans, | 381 | 1 621 | 35 | 1 018 50 |
| Person, | 697 | 2 502 | 47 | 1 624 |
| Pitt, | 865 | 3 531 | 16 | 2 208 10 |
| Polk, | 232 | 282 | 2 | 258 |
| Randolph, | 1 056 | 730 | 33 | 1 143 |
| Richmond, | 522 | 2 499 | 27 | 1 524 |
| Robeson, | 896 | 2 468 | 108 | 1,736 |
| Rockingham, | 1 081 | 2 707 | 48 | 1,918 |
| Rowan, | 1,339 | 2 151 | 11 | 1,750 50 |
| Rutherford, | 883 | 1 105 | 6 | 972 |
| Sampson, | 865 | 2 971 | 18 | 1 954 50 |
| Stokes | 632 | 996 | 13 | 850 50 |
| Stanly, | 678 | 650 | 2 | 661 |
| Surry, | 824 | 474 | 38 | 650 50 |
| Tyrrell, | 299 | 632 | 6 | 468 50 |
| Union, | 829 | 1 001 | 2 | 912 |
| Wake, | 1,784 | 4 817 | 124 | 3 355 20 |
| Warren, | 488 | 4 638 | 45 | 2 592 40 |
| Washington, | 301 | 1,110 | 27 | 723 20 |
| Watauga, | 309 | 78 | | 293 50 |
| Wayne, | 879 | 2 553 | 53 | 1,737 |
| Wilkes, | 972 | 540 | 5 | 758 |
| Wilson, | 714 | 1 376 | 32 | 687 |
| Yadkin, | 922 | 541 | 1 | 732 |
| Yancey, | 503 | 148 | 4 | 327 50 |
| | 64,527 | 148 199 | 2 399 | $107.277 25 |

C. H. BROGDEN,
*Comptroller.*

Supposed Murder and Robbery.—A correspondent of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, says the community of Maxwell's, Brunswick county, N. C, has been shocked by the mysterious disappearance of James E. Shaw, a wagoner from Alamance county, whose wagon and team, trunks, cargo etc., together with a large amount of valuable papers, were found in the possession of Bythel Mitchell, and who has not been heard of since he came to said Mitchell's house, on the 18th ult. A large portion of the citizen of the surrounding neighborhood have been in search of the body for the last two days, without success, though, from traces already discovered, he was evidently murdered in the yard of said Mitchell. The citizens have determined to meet and search from day to day until the body is recovered. Bythel Mitchell, a white man, and Henry Patrick and Joshua Freeman, colored men, have been committed to jail on suspicion of having been accessory to, or having commited the foul deed.

## From the Plains--Indian Battle.

St. Louis, March 4.

The Westport (Mo.) correspondent of the Republican states that Mr. Kitchen, who has arrived there from new Mexico, brings intelligence of a desperate fight between the Pawnee and Arapahoe Indians, on Pawnee Fork, in which ten of the former were killed and many wounded. Mr. Kitchen reports having met a large number of Camanches and Kiowas, who expressed the best of feelings towards the whites, and stated that, so far as they were concerned, the army and other trains should not be molested by the Indian tribes. All was quiet in New Mexico.

Earthquake in Maine.—Yesterday, about one o'clock, a distinct shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, followed by a second and more powerful one at about two o'clock. The largest and heaviest buildings in the city were jarred from foundation to roof. At first it was supposed that a powder mill or powder house had blown up. The concussion resembled an effect which might be produced by such an accident.—*Portland State of Maine, March 4.*

What is to Become of Mexico?—The London Times says: "There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring up with it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

Snow Corn Cake.—Take two quarts of corn meal and wet it up with snow instead of water; mix the dough hard; then add salt to the taste, and bake as other corn bread, in square tins one inch deep. This is said to be an excellent bread.

## The Master's Song.

*By George P. Morris.*

Members of an order
Ancient as the earth,
All within our border
Realize its worth.
Genial is the greeting
That awaits us there,
On the level meeting,
Parting on the square.
Like the workman olden,
Who our craft design'd,
We the precept golden
Ever bear in mind.

Masons never falter,
We each other know,
As around the altar
Hand in hand we go;
Loud hosanas singing
To our Source Above,
And heart offerings bringing
To the God of Love.
Like the workman olden,
Who our craft design'd,
We the precept golden
Ever bear in mind

There's a mystic beauty
In our working plan,
Teaching man his duty
To his fellow man;
As a band of brothers,
Ever just and true,
Do we unto others
As we'd have them do.
Like the workman olden,
Who our craft design'd,
We the precept golden
Ever bear in mind.

A Quick Response.—Mr. McRea spoke in Charlotte, and the number of the Charlotte *Whig* which contains a favorable notice of his speech also takes ground for Gen. Dockery as the opposition candidate for Governor. Gen. D., it appears from the *Whig*, would have accepted the nomination if it had been tendered him in 1856, when Mr. Gilmer was a candidate. That paper says:

"We did not at the time inquire why Gen. Dockery did not receive the nomination, but supposed that he would not accept, and did not know any better until a short time ago *a friend of the General informed us that he expected the nomination.* To this error we attribute the situation of the American party at this time in North Carolina."

The Whig has no idea of setting the General aside a second time, especially to make way for a Democratic disorganizer.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A Terrible League.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, speaking of the late attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, says:

"It is reported that one of the prisoners, Rudio, has turned State's evidence, and that, in his confession, he has revealed a plot that does not offer a very smiling prospective for the Emperor. According to Rudio's confession, the conspirators were five hundred in number. They are bound to their work by a terrible oath, and their object is the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Each year or oftener, if circumstanses will warrent the attempt, the whole band are to draw lots from a box, in which there will be five winning numbers. The five numbers drawing these are held to be put in execution an attempt upon the Emperor's life which shall be approved by the whole society, and by those who are charged with its execution. The society has plenty of money for carrying out its designs.

Large Amount.—It is stated that there are about one million bushels of wheat in store, and about sixty thousand barrels of flour at Chicago, Ill. Wheat is selling at 53 a 55 cts.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

☞There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or general debility. February 25.

**10,000 Patients Cured Annually** by the use of Helmbold's Genuine Preparation of Fluid Extract of Buchu, a most positive and specific remedy for distressing ailments Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Hembold's Genuine Preparation." Feb. 25, 1858.

## Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. Greer as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

*TAKE PARTICULAR*

## NOTICE.

*ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO* us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.
March 18, 1858.

## NEW GOODS

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING a well selected assortment of

**Spring and Summer GOODS.**

Our stock will be complete in a few days, when we hope to be able to furnish our customers with anything they may want in our line on as good if not the best terms of any house west of the Ridge. Be sure to call and look at our stock, it costs nothing but a little time.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.
March 18, 1858.

## NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No. 2, Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

## DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

## Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

## SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of

SUMMEY & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 11, 1858.

## UNITED STATES MAILS.

Post Office Department,
February 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, on the following routes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m., of March 31 next, to be decided by April 24 following:

5876 From Durham, by Simm's Mill, Orange Factory, Round Hill, Dial's Creek, and Red Mountain, to South Lowell, and back, twice a week.
Leave Durham Tuesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a. m.
Arrive at South Lowell by 4 1-2 p. m.
Leave South Lowell Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Durham by 4 p. m.

5877 From Chapel Hill, by Fearington's Mill, Asa Riggsbee's Store, Thomas B. Farren's, Manly Sulpe's, and White Cross, to Chapel Hill, equal to 18 miles and back once a week.
Leave Chapel Hill Saturday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Chapel Hill by 8 p. m.

5878 From Magnolia, by Dresden and Prescott, to Rockush, 24 miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Magnolia Friday at 9 a. m.
Arrive at Rockfish by 6 p. m.
Leave Rockfish Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Magnolia by 5 p. m.
Proposals to omit Dresden, and perform the round trip in one day, will be considered.

5879 From Clinton, by Taylor's Bridge to Harrell's Store, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clinton Friday at 5 a. m.
Arrive at Harrell's Store by 12 a. m.
Leave Harrel's Store Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Clinton by 8 p. m.

5880 From Lilesville, by Halley's Ferry, to Rockingham 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lilesville Friday at 6 1-2 a. m.
Arrive at Rockingham by 12 a. m.
Leave Rockingham Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Lilesville by 6 1-2 p. m.

5881 From Troy, by Auman's Hill to James Page's (on Plank Road,) 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Wednesday at 12 a. m.
Arrive at Page's by 6 p. m.
Leave Page's Thursday at 8 1-2 a. m. or on arrival of High Point Mail.
Arrive at Troy by 2 1-2 p. m.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip are invited.

### NOTES.

Proposals must be guarantied by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omission not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles, on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals for mail service, State of ——————."

For forms of proposal, &c; and other information, see this advertisement in pamphlet form, and also the general advertisement of routes in the State, dated January 12, 1855, at the principal post offices.

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.
February 25, 1858.

## State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.*

ON motion, ordered by the Court that the next Superior Court be held at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next; and all papers, documents, &c., be returned to that place by the proper Officers, and all papers be made returnable to the said town of Marshall.

Ordered by the Court that the County Court Clerk have the above Order published.

Given under my hand at Office, this 13th February, 1858.

J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*
March 4, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

**100 Large Quarto Family** BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale a ASTON'S.

**COME ALONG!**

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2 500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.
Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

## W. M. HARDY,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

## State of North Carolina.

*McDOWELL COUNTY.*

*In Equity—Fall Term, 1757. Vacation.*

Wm. F. McKesson
VS.
Charles Duncan.

It appearing, upon affidavit, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a paper published in Asheville N. C., for the space of six weeks notifying said non-resident Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of McDowell at the court house in Marion, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him, and the same will be heard exparte.

Witness C. L. S. Corpening Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of McDowell, at office in Marion.

C. L. S. CORPENING. *C. & M. E.*
Feb. 18, 1858, 6w Printer's fee $6

## NOTICE.

I will be in Asheville on the first Monday in March next, with another lot of my native North Carolina *APPLE TREES*, which will be sold at 12 1 2 cents. Persons who have engaged Trees will please be ready to receive them on that day.

B. HAMILTON.
January 14, 1858.

## 10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

## ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

**RANKIN & CHAPMAN,**
**DEALERS IN**
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,
**Asheville, N. C.**
April 3, 1857. tf

## M. L. DOYLE,

*Opposite the Eagle Hotel,*

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.
Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

## Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf.

## T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,
*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

References.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.
Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

## M. L. DOYLE,

*BAKER & CONFECTIONER,*
Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,
**Asheville, N. C.**

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5, 1857.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

## NOTICE.

I will sell at the residence of B. S. Gash, on Swannanoa, on Saturday the 3d day of April, all the property belonging to the Estate of John Gash, deceased, (not heretofore disposed of,) consisting of

**Four Valuable Negroes,**

The Household Furniture; Farming Tools, &c., &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Persons indebted to said Estate are expected to make payment immediately; whilst those having claims against the Estate can present them either to me or to B. S. Gash, who is authorized to settle the same.

L. S. GASH, Executor.
Feb. 25, 1858.

**Fresh Stock.**

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

## Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

## Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

## Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

*On Main Street, south of the Court House.*

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

## TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

## 1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

## Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Just received by MITH & CHAPMAN.

## LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

## Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

**TIN WARE,**

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville March 20, 1856.—tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

## Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

**FLAX SEED.**

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

## MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

**Roraback's**

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

**SOAP.**

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.
July 9, 1857.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of Warrant No. 83217, Act of March 3, 1855, issued to Mary Hamilton, widow of William O. Hamilton, late a private in Captain Killian's Company, in Colonel Bynum's Regiment, in removing the Cherokee Indians in 1838; the same having been lost and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated 6th January, 1858. J. M. ISRAEL,
*Attorney for Claimant.*
Jan. 28. w6.

## REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

Rev. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.

J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from $4 to $14 per session of five months.

Board in families, $1 25 per week.

Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to

J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

## A Startling Confession.

Mordecai Paine, a saddler doing business in North Ninth street, was called home from his work shop on Saturday morning, by a messenger who brought the melancholy intelligence that his wife, Barbara, had taken arsenic for the purpose of committing suicide, and was then at the point of death. He hastened to her bedside, and found her in more agony of mind than body. She declared that there was something on her mind which she wished to confess to him before her departure, with the hope of obtaining his forgiveness. Mr. Paine, with great emotion, desired her to go on with the disclosure, adding that she might be sure of his forgiveness before she had made known her offense.

"Ah, Mordeca," said she, "you remember our large white pitcher was broken some time ago; I pretended to you that the cat broke it, but it was false, for I myself did it."

"Oh, my dear," said Mr. Paine, "don't concern yourself about such a trifle. I had forgotten the pitcher, and it matters not how it was broken."

"There is another matter," said Mrs. P., after some hesitation. "The six silver spoons which I made you believe were stolen by the Yankee clock mender, I pawned them to raise money to pay the milliner for doing up my pink satin bonnet."

"Never mind it my love," said Mr. Paine, encouragingly. "I hope heaven will forgive you as freely as I do."

After a short pause Mrs. P. began again:

"Your best razor which you missed last summer, and made so much to do about, I swapped it away to a pedlar for a tortoise shell comb."

"The duce!--well, well," said Mr. P., recollecting himself, "that is all done now, and can't be mended. Think no more of it."

"I could not leave the world with such a thing on my conscience," replied the fair penitent.

"Go on, go on," cried Mr. Paine: "I told you that I could forgive everything at such a time as this." Mrs. P. resumed:

"You remember our boarder.' Simeon Drake, who ran up a bill for six weeks, and then went off in a hurry without paying a cent. He and I had agreed to elope together; but he changed his mind at the last moment, and ran away without me."

"Fire and fury! do you dare to tell me this?" cried Mordecai, in great excitement.—"But, as you are dying, I won't reproach you. I'll leave you now to settle the affair with your own conscience."

"Stay and hear one thing more," cried the repentant Barbara. "The dose I took this morning was intended for you. I put it into your coffee, but, in my hurry to get the thing done, I gave you the wrong cup and took the right one myself."

"The devil fly away with you, you jade!" roared Mordecai, as he flung himself out of the room. In the entyr he met the apothecary who had sold Mrs. P. the fatal powder. This medical man had heard of the commotion at Paine's house, and suspecting the cause of it, he came to administer hope and comfort to the afflicted.

"Don't be alarmed, Mr. Paine," said he, "the drug I sold your wife was nothing but magnesia. I judged that she wished to destroy herself, and I tricked her in this way to save her life."

"You swindling rascal," shouted Paine, "how dare you cheat a customer in that shameful manner, and obtain her money on false pretences? Begone!"

And with this exclamation he violently ejected the astonished apothecary from his front door. The man of the physic, suspecting of course, that poor Mordecai was deranged, sent two officers to provide for his safe keeping. His relation of the preceeding dialogue, however, soon obtained his discharge.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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An Outrage.—It is seldom that we are called on to record so daring an outrage as has been detailed to us. The facts, as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: On the 24th ult., as three men—James F. Bedford, John Haskins, alias Smith, and B. C. Garrison—were passing from Walhalla to the Tunnel, one of the party shot, without provocation, a negro boy belonging to Col. Grisham, who was at work near the road side. The three men then attempted to make their escape. One of them was secured by Col. G. himself, who, with a party of gentlemen, followed the other two eight miles beyond Clayton, Ga., the same night, where they were arrested by Messrs. J. C. Neville and W. Pritchford and brought back to the Tunnel the next morning. The prisoners were then placed in charge of Mr. Bowden, the Magistrate, securely bound, but Haskins effected his escape. Said Haskins is about six feet high, straight and trim made, dark, sallow complexion, dark hair and yellow eyes, with moustache; scars on his forehead; quick spoken, profane and a gambler. He left without hat or shoes, and is shabbily dressed. Bedford and Garrison have been committed to jail, to answer for themselves.

Col. Grisham, has offered a large reward for the supposed perpetrator of this murderous attempt.—*Keowee Courier.*

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A Curious Wedding.—An interesting wedding took place a few days since in New York, between a Mr. Henry B. Melville and Mrs. Sarah C. Seymour. The parties have both been married before, and each have a family of seven children—those of the gentlemen comprising six daughters and a son, and those of the lady six sons and a daughter. The sons acted on the occasion as groomsmen to their future father, the daughters as bridesmaids to their future mother. The whole fourteen children dressed alike, according to their sex, entered the church arm in arm, and ranged themselves on either of their parents, who are both remarkably handsome, and looked superb. The bride is wealthy, and was richly dressed in a pearl-colored *moire antique*, with costly laces, and diamond brooch and bracelet.

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Twiny Affair.—We learn that a gentleman who resides in Johnston County, N C., during last year, was blessed as follows: His wife had twins—his negro woman had twins—his mare had twin colts, and his old cow had twin calves. We think all concerned on that man's premises, are in earnest in carrying out the injunction of Holy Writ—"multiply and replenish the earth."

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The way to find out whether a tree is hollow or not, *ax it.*

## Horrible Affair.

We learn from a correspondent, who has kindly furnished us, recently, with several items of news, that a horrible occurrence was enacted in a place called the Windham Settlement, eight miles from Timmonsville, on the 4th inst.

It appears that this place was one which was resorted to for the purpose of drinking and negro trading at all times,—the Sabbath day not even excepted. A committee was formed by the citizens of the District for the purpose of suppressing such places of vice and iniquity. On the 4th inst., about 75 men, armed, went to this place of resort for drinking. The law breakers had been apprized that the Vigilance Committee, so called, would be there, and they immediately armed themselves for a defence; when one of the desperadoes fired, wounding one of the committee. The fire was returned killing Caleb Freeman and Abraham Windham, and seriously wounding E. A. Windham and Thomas Windham, who were living 24 hours after the occurrence. Several others were wounded. Of the Vigilance Committee, one was badly cut, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Two others are wounded, but our correspondent did not ascertain whether they were considered dangerous. Dr. Hunter, of Timmonsville, was in attendance at the scene of the dead and dying. A Jury of Inquest was in attendance on the 5th, examining the witnesses in relation to the death of Freeman and Windham.

The above statement may be relied on, as the gentleman who furnishes it, was at the place the day after this dreadful tragedy occurred—saw the dead bodies,—also those who were wounded,—and obtained his facts from the physician in attendance.—*Wilmington Herald.*

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## A License to Marry

Is often wanted when it can't be had, but a poor one is better than none, when a man is in a hurry—to wit, the following:

"In the early days of Texan independence and youth, an eccentric genius, still living and reigning, was clerk of one of the Western counties. The village was quite secluded in the prairies, and the squire pastured his cows on the broad acres around, bringing them home at night, and letting them go to grass in the morning. He kept a bell on one of them to help him to find them out; but one morning, as he was letting them loose, he perceived that the clapper of the bell was lost out, and, being unable to find it, he made a substitute by making fast his own office key. Not till he had reached the office did it occur to him that he should want the key; but now finding himself locked out, he betook himself to other matters, proposing to recover the key at night. About noon, a rough-and-ready young Texan, in buck-kin dress, came riding into town, inquired for the clerk, scared him up, and asked for a marriage license.

"Sorry I can't accomodate you to-day, but it's no go."

"Why not? I'm going to be spliced to night, and I must have it whether or no."

"But the fact is," said the clerk, my office is locked up, and *my cow is gone away with the key!*"

"Cow—what does the cow want with the key?"

So the old fellow told the whole story, and the two set off for the prairie to find the cattle and get the key. But the more they looked the less they found, and finally had to give it up. A bright thought struck the clerk of the county.

"I'll fix you out!" said he, and Young Texas jumped a rod, so tickled was he to know that he was to be fixed out of the fix he was in. They proceeded to a store close by the office, and there the county scribe indited the following autograph:

"*Republic of Texas:* To all who shall see this present, greeting: Whereas I, the undersigned, clerk of this county, having this morning unthoughtedly tied my office key as a clapper into my cow's bell; and whereas the said cow has gone astray to parts unknown, bearing with her the said key, and therefore the said key is *non inventus est*—that is, can't be had: And whereas one Adner Barnes, has made application to me for a marriage license, and the said Adner persists that he cannot wait until the cow comes back with the key, but is compelled by the violence of his feelings and the arrangements already made to get married: Therefore these presents are to command any person legally authorized to celebrate the rites of matrimony, to join the said Adner Barnes to Rebecca Downs; and for doing so this shall be your sufficient authority.

Given under my hand and private seal, on the door-step of my office—the seal of the office being locked up, and my cow having gone away with the key—this fourth day of October, A. D., 1838.

HENRY OSBORN, Clerk.

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# FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

## HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

**Wholesale Dealers in**

British, French & American

# DRY GOODS,

**No. 258 Baltimore Street,**

*Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE.*

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

**British, French & American Dry Goods.**

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,

**HOPKINS, HULL & CO.**

258 *Baltimore Street.*

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m


## North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

At the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, / John R. Williams, / C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

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## North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles E. Johnson, | Wm. W. Holden, |
| Wm. D. Haywood, | Wm. D. Cooke, |
| James F. Jordan, | R. H. Battle, |
| Quinten Busbee, | Wm. H. Jones, |
| H. W. Husted, | P. F. Pescud, |
| Wm. H. McKee, | K. P. Battle. |
| Charles B. Root, | |

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. / William H. McKee, M. D. / Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, / W. H. McKee, / Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

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## ASHEVILLE
## Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

*James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.*

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

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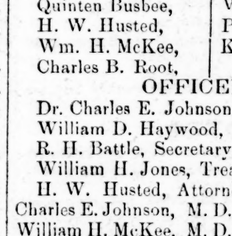

*ARTHUR'S*

**Self-Sealing**

**Fruit Cans,**

*For Sale by*

*E. J. ASTON.*


---


## THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

# GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf


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## Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
# VERMIFUGE
AND
## LIVER PILLS.

**Two of the best Preparations of the Age.**

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

**FLEMING BRO'S,**

60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Sole Proprietors.**

Scovil & Mead, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y


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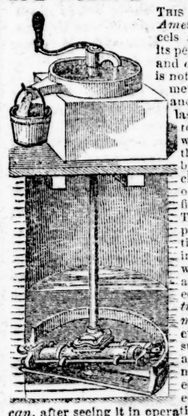
## Lindsey's Double-Acting
# ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will dissappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.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## Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis,* on application at ASTON'S.

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Fresh Raisens.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

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## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

**Smithing Business,**

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y


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## Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

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# ONE DOLLAR
## WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, Dr. Sandford's Invigorator or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator,* which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver,* and as a proof that the Invigorator relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator,* which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver,* Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

*Price one Dollar per Bottle.*

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.


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## HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
*PHILADELPHIA.*

### Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

February 12, 1857. 1y


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## Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully,* the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

### TESTIMONIAL.

Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. Clopton: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.


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Fresh Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

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## Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
## HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
# BUCHU.

*For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,*

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

## MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

### JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

*Infallible Remedy.*

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and sperific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

## Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

*Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,*

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
*Practical and Analytical Chemist.*
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
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" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwall, Morgonton.
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Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

**Cures Guarantied.**

June 4, 1857. y1


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## Call at "Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

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| In "Tints," without frame and glass, | $2 00 |
| Colored to Nature, without frame & glass, | 3 00 |
| In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass, | 3 00 |
| Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass, | 4 00 |

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.